



Shell Oil Products US

Puget Sound Refinery

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February 18, 2010

Director, Air Enforcement Division
Office of Regulatory Enforcement
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Mail Code 2242-A
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460-0001

Subject: *United States v Equilon Enterprises, LLC*
Civil Action Number H-01-0978
Southern District of Texas entered August 21, 2001

Flaring Incident Report – February 4, 2010
Shell Oil Products US, Puget Sound Refinery

Dear Sir or Madam:

Pursuant to Section VIII, Paragraph 136 of the consent decree in *United States v Equilon Enterprises LLC*, Civil Action Number H-01-0978, entered August 21, 2001 by the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas, Shell Oil Products US submits the following information regarding a Hydrocarbon Flaring Incident, as defined in Paragraph 120(f), that occurred at the Puget Sound Refinery. The flaring incident was investigated and a detailed report listing the root causes is included in the attached Flaring Incident Report.

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted herein and that I have made a diligent inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information and that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information submitted herewith is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

If you have any comments or questions regarding this information, please contact Tim Figgie at (360) 293-1525.

Sincerely,

Susan G. Krienen
General Manager

Enclosure

PSR0000488

cc (w/enclosures):

Director, Air Enforcement Division
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
c/o Matrix Environmental & Geotechnical Services
120 Eagle Rock Avenue, Suite 207
East Hanover, NJ 07936

Director
NWCAA
1600 South 2nd Street
Mount Vernon, WA 98273

John Keenan
Office of Air Quality (OAQ-107)
US EPA – Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

FLARING INCIDENT REPORT

Type of Incident: Acid Gas / SWSG Tail Gas Hydrocarbon

Brief Description of Incident:

On February 4, 2010 at approximately 2 PM the FCCU wet gas compressor (WGC) tripped out causing excess flaring of more than 500 lbs of SO₂. The limit of 1000-ppm SO₂ corrected to 7% excess O₂ 1-hour average was not exceeded. Operations restarted the compressor immediately and the excess flaring stopped at approximately 2:15 PM. The compressor tripped during a routine testing procedure to check the automatic compressor shutdown systems. Investigation results indicate that the trip occurred because of an omission in the online testing procedure. The WGC governor was replaced in April 2009, but the testing procedure was not modified to account for the new governor functionality. The WGC protective shutdown system testing procedures are being evaluated and modified to prevent a reoccurrence.

Incident Start Date:	2/4/10	Incident Start Time:	2:00 pm
Incident End Date:	2/4/10	Incident End Time:	2:15 pm

Estimated Sulfur Dioxide Emissions: (Attach below):	879	Pounds
$\text{SO}_2 \text{ lbs/hr} = 0.995 * (\text{flare gas flow, MSCFH} * 1000) * (\text{Sulfur, vol\%} / 100) * (64.0648/379)$ <p>where 0.995 is flare efficiency, 64 #/#-mole is the MW of SO₂ and 379 is scf/#-mole</p>		

Steps taken to limit the duration and/or quantity of sulfur dioxide emissions:

The flare gas recovery unit was operating to recover as much material as possible during this event and the WGC was restarted as soon as practicable.

ANALYSIS OF INCIDENT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS

No additional information attached

Primary and contributing causes of incident:

The root cause of this event was an omission in the online testing procedure used during routine testing of the protective shutdown systems.

Analyses of measures available to reduce likelihood of recurrence (evaluate possible design, operational, and maintenance changes; discuss alternatives, probable effectiveness, and cost; determine if an outside consultant should be retained to assist with analyses):

The WGC protective shutdown system testing procedures are being evaluated and modified to prevent a reoccurrence. Test procedures for similar equipment in the facility are also being evaluated to prevent similar occurrences on other equipment.

Description of corrective action to be taken (include commencement and completion dates):

See above.

If correction not required, explain basis for conclusion:

The incident was the result of or resulted in the following (check all that apply):

- Error from careless operation
- Equipment failure due to failure to operate and maintain in accordance with good engineering practice
- Sulfur dioxide emissions greater than 20 #/hr continuously for three or more consecutive hours
- Caused the number of Acid Gas or Tail Gas incidents in a rolling twelve-month period to exceed five
- None of the above

Was the root cause identified as a process problem isolated within an SRP?

- Yes (An optimization study of the affected SRP is required as part of the corrective actions identified above.)
- No

The root cause of the incident was:

- Identified for the first time since March 21, 2001
- Identified as a recurrence since March 21, 2001 (explain previous incident(s) below)

Was the root cause of the incident a malfunction?

- Yes (describe below)
- No

Definition of Malfunction: *Any sudden, infrequent, and not reasonably preventable failure of air pollution control equipment, process equipment, or failure of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused in part by poor maintenance or careless operation are not malfunctions.*

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Submit initial report, supporting documents and assessment of stipulated penalties, if any, within 30 days of the incident to the EPA Regional Office and Northwest Clean Air Agency.

If at the time the first report is submitted (within 30 days of the incident), corrective actions have not been determined a follow-up report is required within 45 days of first report (unless otherwise approved by the EPA). Provide anticipated date of follow-up report.	Stipulated penalties do not apply to hydrocarbon flaring events.
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Prepared By: Jeff Newman Date: February 16, 2010